

*Sugar*—W. F. Murphy, George M. Cannon, F. M. Lyman, Jr.

*Mill Creek*—Benjamin Harmon, Jas. Carlisle, Alex. McFarlane, Jr., Thos. W. Russell.

*Farmers Ward*—M. Christopherson, A. J. Cannon, A. S. Knowles.

*Union*—Morand Griffin, Jr., Thomas Hackford, Jno. H. Walker.

*East Mill Creek*—Samuel S. Stillman, Noah G. Heim, Albert Capson.

*Taylorville*—Henry Harker, Wm. H. Harker, S. H. Bennion.

*Bullerville*—F. H. Grice, Wm. McGhie, Jr.

*West Jordan*—Thos. Curtis, Jas. B. Wright, Chas. D. Haun, Russell B. Gardner, Jos. J. Williams.

*Draper*—Nephi Vawdrey, P. A. Neilson, Chafford J. O. Irwin, Joshua Terry, Thomas Vawdrey.

*South Cottonwood*—J. H. Sheppard, W. H. Lyon, F. Lester, J. S. Sermon.

*Big Cottonwood*—Jas. Neilson, Orson Andrus, B. H. Bitner.

*South Jordan*—John A. Johnson, W. Winward, William M. Holt.

*Riverton*—C. M. Noakes, J. W. H. Roberts.

The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business recommended that C. W. Bennett be made permanent chairman, Fred Simou vice chairman and L. M. Earl secretary, and that the following order be observed in making nominations: 1 county collector; 2 county superintendent of district schools; 3 selectmen; 4 committee on resolutions.

The report was adopted and Judge Bennett assumed the chair amid great applause, and made a few appropriate remarks, observing that this was the first Republican county convention ever held in Utah.

Wm. Balderston arose and moved that His Honor Judge C. S. Zane favor the convention with a speech. The suggestion was greeted with enthusiastic applause and Judge Zane responded to it as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Feeling an interest in the organization of national political parties in this Territory, I stepped inside the door to see what you were doing, not intending to make a speech. Since you have called on me, I will depart so far from the course I have hitherto pursued as to say a few words before taking my seat. I will say, gentlemen, that I am heartily in favor of this movement. [Great applause.]

Whenever I deem it to be my duty to speak out on any subject, I do it. About nine months ago when it was announced by the head of the religious organization known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that he proposed to obey the laws of his country, and advised all the members of that church to do likewise; and when the general conference representing the church, passed resolutions stating that that advice was binding on its members, I chose to believe it was in good faith. [Applause.] It was just what I had been insisting that the organization ought to do, and after they did it I do not feel like turning around and saying that they were not sincere. I have seen enough of them to convince me that

many of them, at least, had convictions—that they possessed consciences, by which they were governed. I have seen them pass man after man from this court-room to the penitentiary rather than promise to obey the law. And when the People's party, composed of members of that church, through its committees announced that the People's party had disbanded, and the announcement was acquiesced in, I chose to take it in good faith.

And when they stated that they proposed to vote with one of the other of the two national parties of the nation, that was right, and that the public good so demanded, I chose to attribute good motives to them.

The People's party and the Liberal party of this Territory have been organized with respect to religion. It is a bad thing to have political parties, in any country, organized with respect to religious faith and worship. Since the Mormons have abandoned polygamy and the People's party has disbanded, there is nothing for a third party to do but to pursue them on account of their religious beliefs. Their conduct, as the conduct of the members of any church, may be defined as crime and punished, if injurious to society. But their beliefs cannot be so defamed, prohibited and punished. In abandoning polygamy and in dissolving the People's party the Mormons did right. And they deserve credit for it, not censure and abuse. In so doing I give them credit for patriotic and good motives. I went as far as the law would allow in suppressing polygamy; but I dare not invade the right of conscience. No earthly power has a right to penetrate the human bosom and eradicate from the soul of man its religious beliefs. If that work can be done, it must be performed by a power that is higher than anything human.

If any man in his worship does not act injurious to society by what authority may you or I or all of us, stand between him and his God. If we may pursue one man for his thoughts and beliefs, we may another. An individual may control his conduct but he believes what he can. The human intellect and conscience must be left free. If we may suppress one church because of the beliefs and the modes of worship of its members, we may another, and whose religion will be spared? The Constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof. This is a cardinal principal of our system of government, both national and state. That being so why organize political parties with respect to religious beliefs or worship? Whenever government attempts to proscribe men on account of their beliefs before they have cropped out into human actions, they attempt that which belongs to power above us. We must believe as we can, —I may not believe as my friend who sits here, but he may be as honest as I am. We cannot believe just what we want to, and to punish a man because he does not believe just as we do is tyranny and oppression. (Great applause.)

In bygone ages despotic governments attempted to invade the sacred domain of human conscience, and in their at-

tempts they have reddened the path of the human race with the blood of brave men. Political parties may be organized with respect to actions and conduct; but not merely for the purpose of suppressing human thoughts and convictions.

We cannot organize political parties with respect to churches in this land—my friend says there are one hundred and forty of them—I presume he has not got them all. Governments must be liberal enough to tolerate all religions. We must not fetter the mind and conscience of man—such proscription dwarfs the mind and belittles the conscience. I did not rise to make a political speech—only to call attention to a principle to which all parties that ought to exist should conform. I call attention to the principle because I think there is a disposition on the part of some people to violate it.

I believe that the Republican and Democratic parties in this Territory should present their principles to the people and invite them to unite according to their convictions.

At the close of his remarks Judge Zane was, on motion of Mr. Balderston, tendered a vote of thanks, the delegates all rising to their feet amid a great exhibition of enthusiasm.

On motion the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five on resolutions, and they were named as follows: James Sharp, Wm. Balderston, J. T. Lynch, Mr. Williams of West Jordan, and H. G. McMillan.

The convention then adjourned until 2 p.m.

Time before going to press will not admit of our giving an account of the proceedings this afternoon, but the ticket finally agreed upon is subjoined:

For County Collector, Frank D. Kimball.

For County Superintendent of District Schools, B. W. Ashton.

For Selectmen, H. P. Miller and L. G. Hardy.

*Salt Lake City*—First Precinct, C. O. Whittemore, Joseph Thorum. Second precinct, Joseph Geoghegan, J. C. Watson. Third precinct, William Glasmann, William Langton. Fourth precinct, Arthur Pratt, H. M. Wells. Fifth precinct, Harnel Pratt, Fred Simon.

*Big Cottonwood*—B. B. Bitner.

*Butler*—O. S. Jones.

*Draper*—C. J. Irvine.

*East Mill Creek*—N. G. Kelm.

*Farmers*—J. B. Cardell.

*Mill Creek*—Alex. McFarlane, Jr.

*North Jordan*—Henry Harker.

*Riverton*—Edward Rushton.

*South Jordan*—W. M. Holt.

*South Cottonwood*—John L. Sermon.

*Sugar House*—G. M. Cannon.

*Union*—John H. Walker.

*West Jordan*—C. D. Haun.

The wife of Edgar Saltus, the novelist, has obtained a decree of absolute divorce on the 18th of June last, but kept the matter secret until a day or two since. Mr. and Mrs. Saltus were married on November 28, 1883, and have one child, a daughter. The union was cloudy from the beginning. Saltus has been called "the male Amelle Rives," and there seems to be evidence that his warm narratives were but a fair index of his thoughts. He was fond of society and excitement, while his wife was quiet and retiring.